Parking lot USB exercise

Contents	Write 2-3 sentences about the types of information found on this device. • Are there files that can contain PII? • The USB stick contains personal photos of Jorge's family and pets, along with work-related documents such as a new hire letter and employee shift schedules. • Are there sensitive work files? • These files include both personal and company-sensitive information. • Is it safe to store personal files with work files? • It is not safe to store personal files with work files, as personal data could be used to target or manipulate the individual.
Attacker mindset	Write 2-3 sentences about how this information could be used against Jorge or the hospital. • Could the information be used against other employees? • An attacker could use the new hire documents to impersonate an employee and damage the HR department's reputation or gain unauthorized access to internal systems. • Could the information be used against relatives? • Information about Jordan's upcoming wedding could be exploited to target relatives with scams, such as pretending to be Jordan in need of urgent financial help. • Could the information provide access to the business? • The attacker could use Jorge's name and documents to create a fake identity, access internal hospital files, or distribute malware through compromised credentials.
Risk analysis	Write 3 or 4 sentences describing technical, operational, or managerial controls that could mitigate these types of attacks: • What types of malicious software could be hidden on these devices? What could have happened if the device were infected and discovered by another employee? • If the device contained malware such as a Trojan horse, ransomware, or fileless malware, it could compromise the system as soon as it is plugged

- in. These threats might operate silently in the background, collecting credentials or spreading through the internal network.
- What sensitive information could a threat actor find on a device like this?
 - Sensitive data—such as patient records, employee details, or onboarding documents—could be harvested and exploited.
- How might that information be used against an individual or an organization?
 - A threat actor could use this information to demand ransom from the hospital in exchange for not leaking the data, or impersonate staff members to gain deeper access to critical systems.
 - To prevent such attacks, organizations should enforce strict USB policies, use endpoint protection with auto-scan capabilities, and train employees not to connect unknown devices to company systems.